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things that are worth while, and rigorously cutting off the non-essentials. Prose composition must be reduced to the absolute minimum requisite for gaining the power to read, and the time saved must be utilized for wider reading, and deeper study of Roman history, life, and thought. Brief books like this can do a real service, if only it be not insisted that in place of one large composition-book discarded, two, three, or four smaller books be substituted.

ARCHIBALD LIVINGSTON HODGES.

WADLEIGH HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.

Crete, the Forerunner of Greece. By C. H. and H. B. Hawes. With a Preface by A. J. Evans. New York: Harper and Brothers (1910). 75 cents, net.

Older by a year than Mr. Baikie's *The Sea-Kings of Crete*, reviewed in 4.158-159, is the valuable sketch given by Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, condensed into 150 small octavo pages of a pocket-volume which is one of the series of Harper's Library of Living Thought. The short preface is from the hand of the most famous of Cretan archaeologists, Dr. A. J. Evans, the excavator of the palace at Knossos. The authors, availing themselves of their own intimate knowledge of the Crete of today, have written not only for the general reader but also for the traveller in Crete. Although their language at times smacks of the guide-book, the literary flavor is never lost. Collaboration has not prevented a fresh, vigorous English style. Mrs. Hawes has not only travelled extensively through the island but has carried out important excavations herself. The results of her work at Gournia, where she uncovered "the most perfect Minoan town yet discovered", a veritable prehistoric Pompeii, have been scientifically published in a magnificent volume entitled *Gournia, Vasiliki, and other Prehistoric Sites on the Isthmus of Hierapetra, Crete*. Much in the present account is an abbreviation of this larger work. Mr. Hawes is responsible for the anthropological side of the story. "By his anthropometric researches into both the ancient and modern inhabitants of Crete", to quote from Dr. Evans's Preface, he "has made far and away the most important contributions to our knowledge of their ethnic divisions and physical characteristics that have yet appeared".

A Chronological Table precedes the Introduction, which is devoted to the life and work of Schliemann, the myths connected with Crete, and a list of Cretan excavations and excavators. The "Minoan Periods" are next explained and their dates discussed. Before the various sites are described, the authors reconstruct for our imagination the appearance of the oldest inhabitants, their physical characteristics and their dress, with the homes in which they lived and the industries by which they lived. Then the present condition of their homes is described site by site. The concluding chapters deal with Minoan

Art, Letters, and Religion and the connections between Crete and the mainland of Greece.

In so introductory and popular a book mere plans of palaces are not sufficient. Illustrations of the monuments are essential. Minoan finds have been so unique and startling that the mind can form only a dim picture of the Minoan age without visual assistance. If, however, the reader's interest be kindled, he may search out some of the more scientific works named in the Bibliography or even start for Crete with this volume in his pocket. In this capacity the book may perform its greatest service to Cretan archaeology.

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KENDALL K. SMITH.

ABIDING CHARACTERISTICS OF LIONS

I. THE LION RAMPANT

In ancient art it is noticeable how frequently the lion is represented as making his attack standing erect on his hind legs. Besides the Mycenaean sword blade and entaglio discovered by Schliemann (cf. Illustr. 227 and 177 in Schuchhart-Sellers), see the Assyrian relief preserved in the British Museum, which represents Assur-Bani-Pal stabbing a lion (cf. *History of Sculpture* by Marquand and Frothingham, p. 46), the central group on the silver patera from Curium, Cyprus, in the Cesnola collection, New York (cf. Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Phoenicia and Cyprus*, 2. fig. 276, and Springer-Michaelis, *History of Art*, fig. 142), and especially the Babylonian cylinder in Springer-Michaelis (fig. 112). This attitude is clearly described by Theodore Roosevelt in *African Game Trails* (p. 66): "as he [Slatter] rose to his feet he saw the lion overtake the fleeing man, rise on his hind legs like a rearing horse—not springing—and strike down the fugitive". It is the attitude of the lion rampant in heraldic art. The *New International Encyclopaedia* (9.322) says: "The earliest attitude of the heraldic lion is *rampant*, erect on his hind legs, and looking before him, the head being shown in profile, as he appears in the arms of Scotland and originally did in those of England". Pliny, in his account of the lion (H. N. 8. ch. 16), does not speak of this attitude as *The Century Dictionary* might lead one to suppose, which cites (s. v. *Rampant*) this passage from Holland's translation: "When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or rampant, which he never useth to do when he is chased in sight, but is only passant". This passage was clearly written under presupposition of heraldic lore, for Pliny merely wrote: *Dum sequitur, insilit saltu, quo in fuga non utitur*.

II. THE WOUNDED LIONESS FROM KOUYUNYIK

Among the wonderful Assyrian relief sculptures in the British Museum there is one of a wounded lioness, in the so-called Lion Room of Assur-Bani-Pal, which has been particularly admired for its realistic truth. Perrot and Chipiez (*History of Art*

in Chaldaea and Assyria 2.156; cf. Tarbell, *History of Greek Art*, 44) describe this as follows:

One of three arrows that have reached her has transfixed the spinal column at the loins. All the hinder part of the body is paralysed. The hind feet drag helplessly on the ground, while the poor animal still manages for a moment to support herself on her forepaws. She still faces the enemy, her half opened jaws are at once agonized and menacing, and, as we gaze upon her, we can almost fancy that we hear her last groan issue from her dying lips.

A remarkable duplicate of this phenomenon and better description is furnished by Theodore Roosevelt in *African Game Trails* (p. 73):

Thirty yards off, there appeared . . . the tawny, galloping form of a big maneless lion . . . my third bullet went through the spine and forward into his chest. Down he came, sixty yards off, his hind quarters dragging, his head up, his ears back, his jaws open and lips drawn up in a prodigious snarl, as he endeavored to turn to face us. His back was broken. . . .

This might indeed, with slight modifications, serve as an official description of the lioness slain by the Assyrian monarch in the seventh century B. C.

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HERMAN LOUIS EBELING.

CORRESPONDENCE¹

I write to express my delight in the interesting and timely article *The Classics and the Country Boy or Girl*, in the *CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 4.122-127. I should almost think Miss Goodale had me in mind when she wrote the paper, although I did not come from Maine. It certainly applies to all those boys and girls who come from the north country, with whom she seems to be so familiar. For twenty-five years, as a publisher of a large amount of Latin and a little Greek, and working a little in the general field of science, I have watched the trend and seen the ebb and flow. Twenty years ago, Charles Francis Adams began his attack on Greek as being a fetish, and, since that time, Greek—and, in a lesser degree, Latin—has been what Miss Goodale so well calls "an intellectual punching-bag", which so many orators who address a body of teachers, or business men, like to hit, feeling that they are sure to hear a responsive echo. In looking back over my own school life there are two things that stand out very prominently and are never to be forgotten. The first was my sudden realization of the fact that one could not get much hold upon technical English grammar until he had studied Latin; the other was the sudden dawning upon me, one day, of what poetry meant when I first read the *Archias* and the *Iliad*. Give me the first one hundred pages of the arithmetic and I would not exchange my limited knowledge of Latin and Greek for almost the field of science as it has opened up to me. In all seriousness, I would not

¹ The name of the writer is, with his consent, not given. Another publisher had written more briefly, but none the less warmly, in commendation of Miss Goodale's paper. C. K.

give up the *Archias* for the dry bones of Natural Philosophy, as it was then called, that was set before me.

I can assure you, a reaction has come, and the best educators are seeing that the Classics and science may go hand in hand. A prominent instructor in physics or chemistry, in one of our colleges was quoted to me, the other day, as having said that he could tell in a very few recitations the students in his classes who had had Latin, and that, as a rule, they were doing the best work.

I believe that a far greater number of the teachers of the country, as well as educated business men, are in accord with Miss Goodale than one at first imagines. It is a favorite subject with me, and, as I talk it over with other business men, from time to time—especially those who are in the same line of work as I am—I find that a large majority agree with my position. I fear that too often the friends of the Classics have had the feeling that the battle was going against them, and they were, consequently, timid. The Classics are hit by everybody who has other schemes, and, too often, their real place in the curriculum is not recognized. If the friends of the Classics will keep up the fight for a few years longer, I believe we shall see a radical and welcome change.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

The annual meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States will be held at Princeton University on Friday and Saturday, April 21-22. There will be a session on Friday afternoon, beginning about 2.30. At 6.30 on Friday there will be a dinner at the Princeton Inn, at \$1.00 per plate. At this dinner speeches will be made by President Patton, Dean Andrew F. West, Professor J. C. Rolfe of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor E. D. Perry of Columbia University. In the evening there will be an address by Professor John H. Westcott of Princeton University, on *The Roman Wall in Britain*. On Saturday at 1.30 a luncheon will be given by Princeton University to the members of the Association and visitors.

Papers will be presented by Professor Charles E. Bennett of Cornell University, Professor G. L. Hendrickson of Yale University, Professor G. M. Whicher of Normal College, New York City, Professor D. M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University, Miss Anna Pearl Macvay of the Wadleigh High School, New York City, and others.

Circulars giving complete programme of the meeting, and various items of interest relating to the dinner, the luncheon, rooms, etc., will be issued to all members about April 1.

The Secretary will be glad to receive from the members names of persons to whom programmes may be sent.